Federal Trade Commission

Competer of the following potent to the best investion of the united states, and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of the Autiman Pineapples, and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of the Autiman Pineapples, and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of the Autiman Pineapples, and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of the Autiman Pineapples, and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of the Autiman Pineapple and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of the Autiman Pineapple and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of the Autiman Pineapple and international operations or currently of the United States, is contained in Part I. of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on its investigation of the meat industry, which was made public to-day. The report is long and covin detail all of the operations of the leafung the following point at the close of 1917—produced 4 per cent. of the country's total operations and other and international point and the close of 1917—produced 4 per cent. of the country store the meat industry, which was made public to sheep and lamb shoes stock; it per cent. of the report of the Federal Pineapple is to-day. The report is long and coving the produced 4 per cent. of the country's total option of the meat industry, which was made public to sheep and lamb and so and all the produced and and all the produced and the produced an

taken to prevent it," the report says.
"A fair consideration of the course the five packers have followed and the posttion they have already reached must lead to the conclusion that they threaten the freedom of the markets of the country's food industries and of the by-prodindustries linked therewith quire long in developing."

The report says also that the history of the growth of the five packers is interwoven with illegal combinations, rebates and undisclosed control of corporations. In this connection the Trade Commission urges full publicity of corporate ownership and adequate laws to regulate secret control. Under the present statutes, the report declares, unfair competition may run its course to the goal of monopoly and accomplish the ruin of competitors without the secret ownership being suspected.

Have Control of 574 Companies.

It is pointed out by the commission that the packing companies have a con-trolling interest in 574 companies, a minority interest in ninety-five others and an undetermined interest in ninetythree, a total of 762. They produce or deal in 775 commodities, most of which are food products, and are rapidly addothers to this list.

At present there is virtually no staple food in which the hand of the big five cannot be seen, and as a rule their control has been followed by increased prices. A striking instance of this is given in the report as to rice, which increased 65 per cent. after the packing companies began dealing in it. And be-sides having interests in these 762 com-panies the men behind the big five have interests in many banks and trust com-panies, so that they are able to affect sustomers or competitors at the sources

credit. The report then continues: 'In addition to meat foods they (the packers) produce or deal in such divers mmodities as fresh tomatoes and banto strings, leather and cotton seed oil, breakfast foods, vin fiz, curled hair, pepsin and washing powders. Their branch houses are not only stations for the dis-tribution of meat and poultry but take on the character of wholesale grocery stores, dealers in various kinds of prod uce and jobbers to special lines of trade.

'They have interests large enough to be a dominating influence in most of the services connected, with the production and distribution of animal foods and their by-products, and are reaching out of live stock; are interested in the state of the stock and private car lines transporting live stock and manufactured animal products, in most of the important stock yards companies—the public market for the companies—the public market for the bushels, or 22.6 per cent. of all grain and vegetable traffic, and 92 per cent.

"Their vast distributing system, with the advantages arising from the control are once brought under packer control the consumer will have little to gain the consumer will have better the consumer will have better the consumer will have better the consumer wil

would otherwise be wasted in their own factories they have reached out to secure for rendering the waste fat and bones of local butchers in large sections of the country, and in some instances are interested in companies contracting for the disposal of garbage of large cities. "Individuals of the Armour family are "Individuals of the Armour family are of scale and all except Wilson & Co. own and control large cheese comowners of grain and elevator companies, and J. Ogden Armour and the president of one of the Armour subsidiaries are panies.

factor in the American International Corporation, with its shipping and shipbuilding interests, its import and export companies in various lines, its interest in a company organized to develop cattle

some of Swift & Co.'s subsidiaries are growing tropical fruits in Hawaii: a subsidiary of Wilson & Co., Inc., has reached into the salmon fisheries of alaska, and a Morris concern cans shring taken in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Cattle brought from Central America are slaughtered by or for some of the big packers at Mobile and Jacksonville. In England, France, Italy, Holland and other European countries large meat distributing companies have been organised by the packers to sell the meats from their plants in the United States, Argen-

control of or interest in public utility corporations in Sloux City, Kansas City, South St. Paul, Portland, Ore.; South San Francisco, South St. Joseph, Mo.; Hill City, Minn.; Fort Worth, Tex., and

The second secon

hicago.
As to financial power, the report in "The packer has drawn to a marked degree upon the banks of the country for liquid funds . . . he could not operate on the scale he does without the very large loans furnished by the banks. To assure himself loans ample to his

they have been encroaching in many lines of business until to-day their holdings practically amount to domination in most of them.

"An approaching packer domination of all important foods in this country and an international control of meat products with foreign companies seem a certainty unless fundamental action is laken to prevent it," the report says, July 31, 1917, at no time dropping below. July 31, 1917, at no time dropping below

> ur & Co. Swift & Co. and Morris & Co., the report shows, produced in the fiscal year of 1917 approximately onefifth of the entire output in the United States of mixed fertilizers, and onetenth of acid phosphate. Armour & Co. had thirty fertilizer plants in various parts of the country, Swift & Co. had eleven plants for the manufacture of mixed fertilizers and various Swift slaughtering houses are equipped with

One-third of Cotton Oil Output.

The Big Five packers in the season of 1916-1917 produced nearly one-third of the nation's entire refined cotton oil output of 201,389,000 gailons, or 31.8 per cent. Three other interests, the Procter & Gamble companies, the Southern Cotton Oil Company and the American Cotton Oil Company, produced 42.6 per cent. and all other companies 25.8 per cent. Of crude cottonseed oil the three of the packers operating cotton oil mills, Swift, Armour and Morris, produced only some 8 per cent, of the total production, using, however, large quantities purchased from other concerns in their Three other interests, the Procter purchased from other concerns in their manufacture of oleomargarine, lard com cooking oils, soaps, fertilizers nd other products.

Production of lard compound and lard substitutes by interstate slaughterers during the first half of 1917 was 87 per cent. in the hands of the Big Five pack-ers, the report shows. Including all cot-tonseed oil manufacturers as well as interstate slaughterers, the Big Five pro duction during this period was 49.4 per cent. of the total production of lard com-pound and lard substitute by these groups. The average monthly holdings of lard compound and lard substitutes by the Big Five during 1916 was 91 per cent. of holdings of all interestate alough. cent of holdings of all interstate slaugh terers. Of cottonseed oil soap stock for the season 1916-1917 the Big Five pro-

tire United States from July, 1915, to June, 1916, was 41.7 per cent. controlled by Armour, Swift, Morris and Wilson interests and 74.1 per cent. by the "Oleo Legislative Pool," embracing beside packers the John F. Jelke Company and W. J. Moxley, Inc.

duced 30.2 per cent, of the total for the

Ninety Armour Grain Elevators.

In grains the Armour Grain Com-any, Chicago, of which J. Odgen for control, not only of substitutes of animal food but of substitutes for other lines into which the integration of their business has led them. They are factors subsidiaries operates over ninety counciles cattle loan companies making the controlled counciles. The substitutes of the following percents at independently controlled yards during 1916, were in the following percents at independently controlled yards during 1916, were in the following percents at independently controlled yards during 1916, were in the following percents at independently controlled yards during 1916, were in the following percents at independently controlled yards during 1916, were in the following percents at independently controlled yards during 1916, were in the following percents. Substitutes for other armistice was signed delivery of meat court.

Mrs. Vingut has been here with her supplies.

"I think that is accurate," said Gen. business has led them. They are factors in cattle loan companies making the necessary loans to growers and feeders of live stock; are interested in railways elevators at Chicago and its two at of live stock; are interested in railways and private car lines transporting live Kansas City constitute 25 per cent. of

stock and manufactured animal products, in most of the important stock yards cities.

In 1917 its sales were 74,847,000 bulk of food animals, and in live stock trade papers on which growers and feedtrade papers on which growers and feedwere receipted at Chicago, the world's greatest of the 24,592 total refrigerator cars owned by interstate data papers. market, and its business is growing "They are interested in banks from which their competitor packing houses borrow money; in companies supplying machinery, ice, sait, materials, boxes, to themselves and their competitors; hardware, binding twine, lumber, mill of the supplies of the suppli

important stockholders in a company producing from mineral deposits in Utah a substitute for potash as an element of commercial fertilizers.

"J. Ogden Armour is also a prominent "The packers are also important fac- the commission. process of concentration and coalready evident in the other principal

Swift Sells Much Butter.

a company organized to develop cattle raising, meat packing, quebrache extract and allied businesses in Paraguay, its control of a large tea importing company handling in 1916 approximately 50,000, and a sugar machinery corporation and its minority stock in the United Fruit Company.

"Bome of Swift & Co.'s subsidiaries are partment was pushing for a 25 per cent. Swift, Morris and Armour increased handling in 1916 approximately 50,000, head in 1898 to 5,157,820 in 1916, ombined sales of the two largest non-packer organizations; and the butter department was pushing for a 25 per cent. Swift, Morris and Armour increased in 1898 to 5,157,820 in 1916, ombined in the butter department was pushing for a 25 per cent. Swift, Morris and Armour increased in 1898 to 5,157,820 in 1916, ombined in 1898 to 5,157,820 in 1916, ombined sales of the two largest non-packer organizations; and the butter department was pushing for a 25 per cent. Swift, Morris and Armour increased doubling their cattle 'slaughter from 2,580,595 head in 1898 to 5,157,820 in 1916, ombined sales of the two largest non-packer organizations; and the butter department was pushing for a 25 per cent.

"Armour & Co. in 1916 handled in its

tina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil and sees special advantages in this field Australia."

The Big Five, the report shows, have Big Five's advantage rests not so much control of or interest in public utility on their ownership of canning factories, on their ownership of canning factories, although in some branches their output amounts to more than a quarter of the total for the United States, as upon their rapidly growing control of the whole-sale distribution of canned goods. Armour & Co. Ingressed the canned south

pounds, thus becoming at a single move

on the statement of the vice-preside

61.2 per cent of swine.

"In 1917 the big five's combined sales

The explanation of the 61.2 per cent. slaughter of hogs lies, the report points out, in the nature of the products. The ad-

out, in the nature of the products. The average of the big packer to utilize byproducts most efficiently has less scope
in hog slaughter because only some 10
per cent. of the live hog goes to byproducts, as against 20 per cent. of cattie. Also the big packers lose the special advantage of their highly developed

refrigeration and private car line sys-tems, since cured hog products do not require refrigeration in shipping. Including besides all interstate slaugh-

terers, all wholesale local or interstate slaughterers, the big five percentages of slaughter in numbers of head are: Cat-

Weapon Held by Big Packers.

"The ability of the large packers to undersell the small slaughterer locally," says the report, "is a potent weapon, even

unused, to keep him from undertaking

erishable meats during 1916, the report hows, were for the Big Five as against

The Big Five control of interstate

Average monthly holdings

all other interstate slaughterers

essive campaign to increase his

74.5; sheep, 78.5; calves, 62.5;

One-seventh in swine.

Starting with two branch houses in 1884, the Big Five had 211 by 1894, 743 by 1904 and 1,120 in 1917. male distribution of canned goods. Armour & Co. increased its canned goods sales from about \$6,500,000 in 1916 to \$15,000,000 in 1917, whereas the combined sales of these products of Austin Nichols Company and Sprague, Warner & Co., two of the largest independent whole sales amounted to only some \$6. SWIFT AGAIN DENIES PACKERS' COLLUSION

Terms Commission Report Mere Control Propaganda.

wholesalers, amounted to only some \$6,000,000 in 1917."

Also, Swift & Co., the report pointed out, through Libby, McNeill & Libby, has become a factor of considerable im-CRICAGO, July 11.—Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., to-day issued his statement:

"This latest report of the Federal upon large and successful business or-ganisations, and should be resented by all Americans who are proud of the industrial progress of the nation. It contains nothing new, and is an outgrowth of the former discredited Heney

growth of the former discredited Heney exparts investigation.

"This report, so far as I am informed, contains absolutely no evidence of collusion among the five largest packers, and I say for Swift & Co., as I have said many times, that we have no agreement of any kind with any other packer to affect the prices of live stock or meats.

"The manner in which the Trade Commission juggles figures and resorts to sensationalism betrays the insincerity of the commission. We are living up to

commission. We are living up to the spirit and the letter of the law. both the apirit and the letter of the law, and want to cooperate with the Gov-ernment in every helpful and construc-tive way, but we must protest against the methods used by this important branch of the Government. I say that the large packers and their individual businesses are a public benefit and a needed factor in keeping down the spread between live stock and meat

of the propapanda in which the Trade Commission, with others, is engaged— seeking to subject the packing industry and other lines of business to the arbiof the company, the greatest rice mer-chant in the world. During this period the wholesale price of rice increased 65 trary control of subordinate Government officials through a license system. It is to be regretted that in these days, when the public feels keenly the pressure of to be regretted that in these days, we the public feels keenly the pressure of high prices, a Government body does not give out facts respecting prices and profits. This has never been done fairly by the Federal Trade Commission as regards the packing industry, although the commission has constantly had the most complete information in its possession. of meats and all other commodities totalled \$2,127,245,000; in 1918 they were over \$3,090,000,000."
The big five in 1916, according to the commission figures, slaughtered \$2.2 per cent. of all cattle slaughtered by inter-state slaughterers, \$6.4 per cent. of all sheep. 76.6 per cent. of all calves and

"No one disputes that out of the total "No one disputes that out of the total receipts of the packers derived from the products of animals about 85 per cent. is paid out for the live animals themselves. About 13 per cent, is paid out for wages, transportation and other such expenses. About 2 per cent, on this turnover is earned by the packer as net profit, and no one disputes that this amount is but a small fraction of a cent per pound. And that it is so negligible as not in any event to affect the price which the consumer pays for meats. ligible as not in any event to affect the price which the consumer pays for meats, "The report just issued by the Trade Commission and its discussion of the supplies of perishable food products should be retained." Nevertheless, and number of subsidiary companies, and its calculation of percentages of the classes of business handled by the packers, are not only erroneous, but are entirely immaterial to the real question in which the public is interested, namely, why are prices high? I do not believe that the findings of such a prejudiced and unfair report should be used to influence public opinion or as a basis for the March testified, "but the figures were the findings of such a prejudiced and unfair report should be used to influence public opinion or as a basis for the March testified, "but the figures were duced at Washington." luced at Washington."

MRS. VINGUT SEEKS DIVORCE. Daughter of Late Mayor Gayno Files Suit in Reno.

beef, 95 per cent.; smoked ham and bacon, 64.1 per cent; dry salt port, 69.8; pickled pork, 76.5; total meats from swine, 70. RENO, Nev., July 11.—Mrs. Edith Gay-or Vingut, a daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor of New York city and wife of slaughter at the twelve great packing centres—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, New York city, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, St. Paul, Sloux City, Okla-Harry K. Vingut, polo player and sports man, filed suit for divorce here to-day alleging "extreme cruelty and failure to | o provide." Her complaint papers allege | F Her complaint papers allege tly after she was married to homa City, Denver and Wichita—was that shortly after she was married to furing 1916, 94.4 per cent of cattle; 89.1 Mr. Vingut in Wilmington, Del., in 1910 Mr. Vingut in Wilmington, Del. in 1910 the department has sold flooding the he developed "an abnormal appetite for market?" said Mr. Reavis. calves, 94.3 sheep and lambs and \$1 "In the Chicago market—the largest in the country—the Big Five staughter played no affection toward her and played no aff the Chicago market—the largest shiftless disposition"; also that he dis-e country—the Big Five staughter played no affection toward her and no

Former Senator Urged to Run for

Special Desputch to THE BUN. of all refrigerator cars in the United which their competitor packing houses observed money; in companies supplying machinery, ice, sait, materials, boxes, de., to themselves and their competitors; they are principal dealers on the provision exchanges where future prices in standard cured animal products are determined; they or their submidiary companies deal in hides, oleo, fertilizer material and other crude animal by products; purchase from other packers these crude by products, and themselves are determined to the manufacture of the line of products; purchase from other packers they are the first stage than most of their competitions, which is the standard cured animal by products, and themselves are determined; they or their submidiary companies deal in hides, oleo, fertilizer for the manufacture of breakfast foods and stock and chicken feeds the Armour Grain Company, says the report, "is extensive the manufacture of ing retail brands. Within four years these crude by products, and themselves and their competitions. The big Five owned 91 per cent. of beef cars, other intersate slaughter are companies for the manufacture of breakfast foods and animal fooding.

In the manufacture of breakfast foods and stock and chicken feeds the Armour Grain Company, says the report, "is extensive the manufacture the first these crude by products, and themselves and their competitions. The large supplies of food we had the teres to fill the prospective to per cent. Big Five owned 7 per cent. Big Five owned 31 per cent. Private car companies of the state than the establishment of the State Committee led to the testablishment of the State Committee led to the establishment of the State Committee led to the establishment of the State Committee led to per cent. big Factor in Leather Trade.

Big Factor in Leather Trade.

"They are important factors in the leather industry, in oleomargarine and tard substitutes, in cottonseed oil, in fertilizer, in soap, in glue, &c.

"Their vast distributing system, with the advantages arising from the control of private cars, cold storage and a net work of branch houses, has enabled them in turning to them for relief from extend their activities on a large scale cessive meat prices."

Branch house sales of fresh and cured from extended and substitutes sale of fresh and cured from the substitutes of fresh and cured meat and \$2.8 of fresh and cured to fresh meat. \$8.5 \text{ per cent. of fresh and cured meat and \$2.8 \text{ of fresh and cured meat and \$2.8 \text{ of fresh and cured meat. and \$2.8 \text{ of fresh and cured to shift the supplies largely to meat by all interstate slaughterers. \$8.5 \text{ per cent. of fresh meat. \$8.5 \text{ per cent. of cured meat and \$2.8 \text{ of fresh and cured meat. and \$2.8 \te

BRIDEGROOM KILLED BY SHOT.

associated with seventeen meat companies or holding companies in South America, according to their reports to the commission.

Growth of the Big Five.

From four slaughtering plants in the decade 1858-1867 the Big Five had built or acquired by 1817 ninety-one slaughtering a few minutes after the ceremony.

Albant, July 11.—Edward S. Farden, associated with a revolver, Mrs. Taylor is continue to the State Comptroller's continue of the State Comptroller's cont ters times the number in 1867. In the said to have appeared on the scene and ten years from 1998 to 1917 their num-opened fire. One of six shots pierced ber of slaughtering plants increased 60 Willard's heart.

MILITIA RESERVES IN CAMP. Way to Mount Gretna.

off from 2,763,458 to only 1,524,617, while the Big Five increased from 6,545,057 to 9,818,801. The independents lost over one-half in sheep and lambs, three-tenths in calves and over NOT HIS GAVE MARCH NOT HIS, SAYS MARCH

General Blames Quartermaster's Corps for the Surplus on Hand.

\$121,000,000 NOW ON HAND

Arrangements for Sale Delayed as Perishable Goods Deteriorate.

Special Despatch to Tan Sun. WASHINGTON, July 11.—Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, passed the buck to-day to the Quartermaster's on the market during the six months immediately following the armistice.

Gen. March was testifying before the bcommittee on Quartermaster's Corps of the war expenditures investigating committee. C. Willing Hare, director of sales of the Munitions Bureau, previously had told the subcommittee that Gen. March, through failure to set the size of the army to be retained after peace, had made it impossible to estimate the amount of foodstuffs which could be declared surplus.

As it now develops that when the armistice was signed the War Department had eight months' supply for nearly 5,000,000 men, neither Gen. March Mr. Hare has placed responsibility nor Mr. Hare has placed responsibility to the satisfaction of the subcommittee.
"Don't you think in view of this huge supply," Chairman Reavis (Neb.) asked Gen. March to-day. "that it would have been very apparent to the War Department that a very large amount of supplies would be a supplied to the war between the same that a very large amount of supplies would be supplied to the war between the same that a very large that the same plies would be surplus, since the largest peace time army the General Staff ever

"That is partly true," replied Gen. March, "and I believe the subsistence division is open to criticism for this delay But the whole matter of the size of th army was undetermined and general con ditions were uncertain. Of course, there e possibility that Germany might ostilities again and that the supplies might be needed."

March Denies He Delayed.

Delay by the subsistence division of he Quartermaster's Corps in making up lists of surplus stocks was due to a "general botching of things," according to Gen. March, and not to any delay on his part in authorizing the declaration of a surplus. On November 30 Gen.

so botched up that it was necessary to do all this work again. The subsistence division should be severely criticised for the delay which caused some of the supplies to deteriorate." Gen. March testified that 1,500,000 pounds of ham and bacon had deteriorated to such an Defending Secretary Baker's part in

holding up supplies, Gen. March said the Secretary's "attitude has been that it is not wise to flood the market all at once because of the effect on the various interests." "But, you would not call the little food

"Hardly," replied Gen, March that he dis-d her and no Finally, she food, the Chief of Staff said.

"The latest official figures of the value cent. of calves, 96.5 sheep and lamps and controlled for her. 67.3 swine," the report states. "In the contends, was not due to lack of remaining eleven cities they have 97.5 per cent, of the total cattle slaughter."

Receipts of live animals at stockyards controlled by the Big Five packers, including Chicago as dominated, as against cluding chicago as dominated as against cluding chicago as against cluding chicago as against cluding chicago as against cluding chicago

drs. Vingut has been here early "I think that is accurate, ter, Mrs. Ralph H. Isham, since early March, "but this was largely food March, "but this was largely food mules, 84.6; total all animals, 77.2.
The Big Five on December 31, 1917.
owned 93 per cent. of the 16.600 reowned 93 per cent. of the 16.600 reowned 95 per cent. was on the way to camps when the

Hoover Buying Part of Surplus. Gen. March denied the department ever intended to sell any large amount of the surplus abroad, but said that Her-

Investigation of the prices by the Mother-in-Law Said to Be Slayer dertaken by the sub-committee next week, the chairman said. It is probable that officials of the Federal Trade American packers Swift, Armour. Morris and Wilson had developed by 1917
vitil for that year they exported 57.4
per cent. of all exports of frozen and chilled beef quarters from Argentina and Uruguay.

The American packers control or are associated with seventeen meat companies or holding companies in South

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., July 11.—Roy Commission will be called to give information concerning war activities of the packers and to lay before the committee the

ALBANT, July 11.—Edward S. Far-ington, now of the State Comptroller's sfice in New York city and formerly parole officer in Clinton prison, used to come to the Prison Department in Al-bany to study Bertillon measurements. He met Miss Charlotte Pangburn, who was in charge of the finger w they are honeymooning at Lake George.

BULGARS IN PARIS JULY 25. Delegation Will Name Envoys Peace Conference.

PARIS, July 11 .- The delegation of the Bulgarian Government, which has been invited to name plenipotentiaries to come to the Poace Conference, will arrive in Paris on July 25, the newspapers announce.

The delegation will be quartered a Enghien-les-Bains, north of Paris.

CAMP SITE ERRORS NOW BALK ON BILL

Declares South Was Chosen Recause of Better Weather Conditions.

COST PLUS PLAN SCORED the public mind.

Ranges Were Planned on Pictures in Washington.

committee about the location of most of resentative Moore (Pa.) Mr. Moore sug-the army training fields in the South, gested that this loss may have to be Corps, substituence division, for failure Secretary Baker said he had "never made good through additional bond isto place the army's surplus food stocks heard an improper suggestion from any one about the location of the camps."

> to send the mes to the South.
>
> Replying to questions regarding the disposal of the camp sites bought by the Government Secretary Baker said it was wiser to maintain these properties until the future military policy had been fixed by Congress.
> Mr. Baker said: "Frankly, I made a

mistake in directing that work be re-sumed on Camp Benning, Ga., last March, after the Senate Military Comsentee committeemen favored the camp.
Another mistake admitted by Mr.
Baker was his selection of the Charlotte, Another mistake admitted by Mr. come tax and excess profits taxes sufBaker was his selection of the Charlotte,
N. C., camp in preference to a site at
Fayetteville. Reports of an inadequate
water supply at the latter place, which
was later disproved, he said, led him to
select Charlotte.

In addition we would have received in
the tax and excess profits taxes sufficient to bring the grand total to \$1,000.000,000.

"This revenue, which is fully three
times as great as we can expect from
the tariff, is now gone. All the revenue officials look forward to in lieu of

the ground but are not quartered there," In concluding his testimony Secretary

Critchfield Scores Selections. After Secretary Baker's appearance

he committee called other witnesses to tell of activities at Camp Benning. Georgia plantations, comprising the camp site, the salvage of valuable timber the property and the suitability of the rifle range selections.

Major A. B. Critchfield, formerly Adju-

tant-General of Ohio, said the disap proval of one rifle range by a board o which he was a member led to the re moval of the headquarters site to a polifourteen miles distant. The latter range was "two miles wide and as long as you want it, perfectly level," said the Major. Nine boards, he said, had viewed the for ranges without determining on the

"The other range, east of Columbus, Ga., near where the camp was then planned," the Major said, "was too small; one had to shoot over a railroad. at the grade, and a town of pretty good size was there for a backstop. But there was a stake out east of Columbus, that some one had placed there, and the world seemed to go around it. Col. H. E. Eames, then in charge, had to come to Washington to get the change approved and the Secretary of War saw that a mistake had been made and the location

Major Critchfield said he is now i charge of constructing the new firing mile and quarter from the place his board had regarded as best, because "some one in Washington thought they tures.

Officers Always in Doubt.

Asked if officers at the camp had not een in doubt as to the work, Major been in doubt as to Critchfield responded: "If damnation meant doubt we'd all be damned. We've never been in any-

Lumber being used at the camp is "knots and sap and some bark," the Major said, adding it was of much inferior quality to that which might be obtained from cutting trees at the camp.
Construction on a cost plus basis,
which the Major said obtained at the camp, was criticised by him, saying that one should not be paid 10 cents for every dollar spent. He favored the Govern ment having the work done by army

KILLED BY TRAIN; BURNED. Matches Set Fire to Victim'

Clothes in New Jersey. CAMDEN, N. J., July 11 .- Tossed back and forth between an iron fence at Oaklyn station and an Atlantic City express train until his head and limbs Sommers, \$5 years old, was killed to-

He had just left a grocery, where he bought a box of matches. He had them in his pocket. They became ignited and set his clothing afire Sommers's daughter was killed last Thanksgiving eve by a train at the spot where to-day's tragedy occurred.

MEXICAN OFFICER IS HELD.

Accused of Theft of \$60,000 From Carransa Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Theft of \$60,000 from the Mexican Government is charged against a man in custody here to-day booked as Carlos C. Garcia, a Lieutenant-Colonel in President Car-ranga's army. The agreet was made following a deposit of \$25,000 by the man in a local bank, and search of his lodg-ings resulted in finding \$6,640 in American gold coin.

The police assert that Garcia, an of-ficer in the Mexican Transportation Corps, was sent to Nogales June 26 to get \$60,000 from the customs house.

BIG RUSH ON PATENT OFFICE. 75,000 to 85,000 Weekly Requests From Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, July 11. - American manufacturers, turning from war to peace production, have besieged the Pat-ent Office with such a volume of requests that twenty-five additional employees are needed to care for the mail, Patents Commissioner Newton advised Congress to-day, in asking for a special appropriation of \$44,000 for employing additional

help.
He said that since the cessation of hostilities his office had received from 75,000 to \$5,000 requests weekly for copies of patent issues, principally from manufacturers anxious "to find the newest and best ways of doing things."

BAKER ADMITS TWO DRYS IN CONGRESS

Continued from First Page

drink for home use is subject to being haled before the court as a criminal law breaker. Such a thing was never in prospect either in the legislative or

"The House should write its own bill House Committee Told Rifle and not enact legislation written by the Anti-Saloon League, attorneys for patent medicine concerns and others on the outside. We should pass a sane, reasonable and proper enforcement

Loss of revenue in liquor, excess WASHINGTON, July 11.—Questioned to-day by a House war investigating sub-

"I have been going over this with me about the location of the camps."

the revenue officials," said Mr. Moore,
Mr. Baker declared the camps were "and find that for the ten months up placed in the South rather than in the to and including April of the last fiscal North solely because better weather con- year we collected from wines, distilled North solely because better weather conspirits and other intoxicating beverages ditions obtained there, and he added that \$406,274,000. The estimated receipts for no influence that he knew of was exerted May and June to complete the fiscal year

Prohibition's Cost Estimated.

"If prohibition were not in effect we would under the new revenue law resumed on Camp Benning, Ga., last would under the new revenue law reMarch, after the Senate Military Committee on a tie vote failed to approve
the project. The Secretary explained \$325,000,000. For the whole fiscal year
that before making the decision Senator ending June 30 next our receipts without prohibition would be \$638,000,000.
In addition we would have received in-

select Charlotte.

Chairman McKenste asked why the large Government owned area at Leon Springs, Tex., was not used, but Mr. Baker was unfamiliar with this property.

"Water is not available there," interproperty.

"Then that property, bought at the asking that their taxes be reduced, as are many other tradesmen who sought the destruction of the liquor business. as a mistake?" asked the chairman.
"Troops from Fort Sam Houston use What is now collected from them is insignificant when compared with what the Government loses from prohibition addition to the \$1,000,000,000 loss Baker said in reply to Chairman McKenthe revenue officials are put to increased expense which must be drawn from zie that he gave his approval to the cost plus system of contracts. taxes to enforce the prohibition law.
"It is fair in view of the insistent demands for a reduction of taxes that these pregnant facts in regard to the revenues should be made known."

DRY RULINGS NOT BINDING ELSEWHERE

Each District Must Define Congress Act, Judge Holds.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Notwithstanding appeals to the Supreme Court
of the United States from the war time
prohibition decisions rendered in New Mooney went to the Department of La-York and Baltimore Federal Courts the bor to see Secretary Wilson.

KAHLER For Men & Women STYLE COMFORT QUALITY

> Dr. P. KAHLER & SONS 44th Street and 5th Ave., New York

United States Court for the Eastern trict of Pennsylvania to pass upon a test case here so that in the event of a ruling in favor of the Government every brewer of beer or dealer in that beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol now doing business can be at once prosecuted.

ernment suit against the Bergner & Eagle Brewing Company, charged with violation of the war time prohibition law. The company had filed a demurrer ing for a dismissal of the suit on the ound that the Government did not allege that the beer it manufactured was intoxicating and the proceedings to-day were largely confined to an argument on the demurrer, the Government asking the court to dismiss it. Decision was reserved.

Theodore F. Jenkins, counsel for the brewing company, argued for the dis-missal of the suit on the ground that several Federal courts had settled the points at issue and that other United States courts should follow the precedent established by sustaining demurrers of the brewers and retailers until the Supreme Court had decided an appeal.

Judge Oliver B. Dickinson asked William I. Frierson, Assistant Attorney General, as to the necessity of a ruling in the eastern Pennsylvania jurisdictio courts and an appeal taken.

"There is no ruling that is controlling," Mr. Frierson replied. was said at New York or Baltimore will, of course, be considered, but those de-cisions are not binding here. There is a duty that rests with every district court judge before whom suits are brought to determine in his own way the meaning of the act of Congress. The Department of Justice must enforce the law, and if it should allow violations to proceed while waiting for a decision from the Supreme Court it would be derellet in its duty."

MRS. MOONEY SEES TUMULTY.

Has Done All in Power, Says Secretary.

WASHINGTON, July 11. - Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Thomas J. Mooney, who is serving a life sentence after his con-viction in connection with the Prepared-ness Day bomb explosion in San Francisco, Cal., called at the White House to-day and conferred with Secretary Turnulty. It was understood she desired to see President Wilson in the interest of her husband.

Secretary Tumuity explained to Mrs. Mooney that the President had done everything it was possible for him to do in the case of her husband. He added, however, that the President would be willing to receive and read any petition

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Lawyers Mortgage Company RICHARD M. HURD, President

The real estate market in New York City has entered upon an upward movement which bids fair to be widespread and long continued.
The Lawyers Mortgage Company has withdrawn its foreclosed real estate from sale, thus reversing its policy of taking lesses during was times and anticipates higher prices in the sale of these proporties.

One new development of business has been added, aimed to assist in the solution of the housing shortage in New York, this being the pranteed Building and Permanent Lo.

designed to house people of moderate income.

Since the Lawyers Mortgage Company was organized it has guaranteed \$567,502,000 of mortgages, of which \$426,638,000 have been peid in full, leaving now outstanding \$140,864,000. Between Aug. 1, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1918, the Lawyers Mortgage Company paid off \$55,657,000 or nearly 40% of our outstanding guaranteed mortgages during the

greetest war in history. A guaranteed mortgage is the only security during war times which neither fluctuates nor shows a loss.

The Gross Earnings and Net Profits of the Company for the first half of recent years are as follows:

EARNINGS		
Premiums for Guarantees \$31	35,635 142,308 74,842 49,347	1st Half 1917 \$343,428 152,800 70,883
Gross Earnings\$5	78,691 \$527,290	\$567,111
Operating Expenses, incl. Taxes \$20	00,716 \$176,734	\$172,026
Operating Income		\$395,085 143,740
ASSETS	30,765 \$251,377 LIABILITI	\$251,345 F.S
N. Y. City Mtges \$6,917,810.56 Capit Accd. Int. Receivable 242,870.44 Surpl Co.'s Pklyn. Bldg. coat 175,000.00 Undi Real Estate 1,044,827.74 Mtge	vided Profits a. rold, not del	6,000,000.00 2,750,000.00 412,703.89 494.507.73

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of June 30th, 1919, by the Audit Company of New York. The Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

Cash 1,397,787.03 Res. fcr Prems., etc. 121,024.15

\$9,778,235.77

1580 Trustees 34.221.996 4941 Individuals 65.011.730 4941 Individuale 65,011,730 247 Charitable Institutions 11,984,172

On Jan. 1, 1919, the Company had under foreclosure 41 mortgages amounting to \$879,000. The Company now has under foreclosure 29 mortgages amounting to \$751,825, some of which will probably be settled prior to sale. The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on Jan. 1, 1919, amounted to \$1,203,852, and since then real estate amounting to \$456,295 has been added, making a total of \$1,660,147. From this, during the past six menths, the Company has made sales amounting to \$615,320, so that the amount now stends at \$1,044,827. In addition, the Elemco Realty Company and Lawyers Mortgage Company hold title to real eatate on which are outstanding \$98,500 of mortgages held by assignees. And for convenience in perfecting title the Elemco Realty Company holds title temporarily to real estate on which are \$112,900 of mortgages held by the Lawyers Mortgage Com-The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month

Since December 12, 1894, when the Company began business 18,238 mortgage loans have been made, aggregating, including extensions, \$567,000,000, without loss of a collar to any of our investors. BCARD OF DIRECTORS

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\$9,778,235,77

This report in pamphlet form mailed on request. 59 Liberty Street, New York